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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *06 June 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-59* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-59* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *06 June 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1.   Claim 4 is objected to because of the following informalities: Line 1, "wherein the number seconds of" needs to be changed to --wherein the number of seconds of--. Appropriate correction is required.

2.   Claim 21 is objected to because of the following informalities: Line 7, "to identify and advertiser" needs to be changed to --to identify an advertiser--. Appropriate correction is required.

3.   Claim 29 is objected to because it recites the limitation "the client information further comprises" in lines 1-2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Lines 1-2, "wherein the client information further comprises" needs to be changed to --wherein client information comprises--. Appropriate correction is required.

4.   Claim 31 is objected to because of the following informalities: Line 12, "configured to associated a rule" needs to be changed to --configured to associate a rule--. Appropriate correction is required.

3.   Claim 33 is objected to because of the following informalities: Line 2, "at least of portion of" needs to be changed to --at least a portion of--. Appropriate correction is required.

4.   Claim 34 is objected to because of the following informalities: Line 2, "at least of

portion of" needs to be changed to --at least a portion of--. Appropriate correction is

required.

6.   Claims 52-59 are objected to because of the following informalities: It appears

that claims 52-59 should be dependent on claim 51. Accordingly, Examiner will

consider claims 52-59 as dependent on claim 51. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

8.   Claims 1-3, 5-17,19-32, 35-45, 48-54, and 57-59 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tomsen (US 2002/0147984).

Regarding claim 1, Tomsen teaches a method comprising:

detecting a request for information (RFI) initiated by a user while

accessing a content program (Para. 17, lines 1-9);

transmitting RFI data to a server on a broadcast network (Para. 17, lines

1-2); and

wherein the RFI data includes:

a time at which the RFI was initiated; a channel accessed at the time the

RFI was initiated (Para. 16, lines 1-9); and

closed caption data associated with the content program that occurred

prior to and including the time at which the RFI was initiated (Para. 16, lines 1-9).

Regarding claim 2, Tomsen teaches the closed caption data further

comprises a predefined amount, i.e. current page, of closed caption data (Para.

84, lines 4-7).

Regarding claim 3, Tomsen teaches the amount of closed caption data

further comprises a number of seconds of closed caption data (Para. 84, lines 4-

7). Examiner equates sending a predetermined number of seconds of closed

caption data and sending a current page of closed caption text.

Regarding claim 5, Tomsen teaches the amount of closed caption data

further comprises a number of bytes of closed caption data (Para. 84, lines 4-7).

Examiner equates sending a predetermined number of bytes of closed caption

data and sending a current page of closed caption text.

Regarding claim 6, Tomsen teaches receiving a system message from the server in response to the transmission of the RFI data (Para. 96, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 7, Tomsen teaches displaying the system message to the user (Para. 96, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 8, Tomsen teaches the displaying step occurs in response to a prompt from the user to display the system message (Para. 99, lines 1-8).

Regarding claim 9, Tomsen teaches storing the system message in memory until prompted to display the system message (Para. 101, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 10, Tomsen teaches the request for information is initiated by a single button actuation (Para. 72, lines 1-5).

Regarding claim 11, Tomsen teaches the content program is one of the following types of content program: video, audio, audio/visual, multimedia (Para. 16, lines 1-9).

Regarding claim 12, Tomsen teaches a method, comprising:

receiving request for information (RFI) data from a client device on a

content broadcasting network (Para. 72, lines 7-10), the RFI data indicating that

a client device user has requested information about a content item accessed by

the client device when a request for information was initiated (Para. 70, lines 1-

8);

determining if the content item is a content program or an advertisement

(Para. 88, lines 1-10); Tomsen meets this limitation in the fact that an

advertisement/program has to be identified for the purpose of accessing

commercial opportunities (Para. 112, lines 4-8) and for receiving information on

television programs (Para. 17, lines 7-9);

identifying a content program title associated with the content program if

the content item is a content program (Para. 83, lines 1-8);

identifying an advertiser associated with the advertisement if the content

item is an advertisement (Para. 83, lines 1-8); Tomsen meets this limitation in the

fact that an advertiser has to be identified for the purpose of accessing

commercial opportunities (Para. 112, lines 4-8; Para. 70, lines 11-13);

performing an action specified for the identified content item (Para. 17,

lines 3-9); and

wherein the RFI data includes at least a time at which the RFI was

initiated and a channel accessed at the time the RFI was initiated (Para. 16, lines

1-9).

Regarding claim 13, Tomsen teaches the performing an action further comprises sending information to the user (Para. 94, line 1-Para. 95, line 5), the information being related to the content item (Para. 88, lines 3-10).

Regarding claim 14, Tomsen teaches performing an action further comprises sending user information to an entity associated with the content item so that the entity can provide information related to the content item to the user (Fig. 7, el. 602, 704, 406a-d).

Regarding claim 15, Tomsen teaches cross-referencing the time at which the request for information was initiated with content item time code data, i.e. indexed according to time (Para. 81, lines 4-6), to determine whether a program or an advertisement was scheduled at the time the request for information was initiated (Para. 88, lines 6-11). Tomsen meets this limitation in the fact that an advertisement/program has to be identified for the purpose of accessing commercial opportunities (Para. 112, lines 4-8) and for receiving information on television programs (Para. 17, lines 7-9).

Regarding claim 16, Tomsen teaches the RFI data further comprises closed caption data associated with the content program that occurred prior to and including the time at which the RFI was initiated (Para. 84, lines 1-7); and

the determining if the content item is a program or an advertisement

further comprises:

using the closed caption data to derive search terms (Para. 84, lines 4-

12);

searching a reference database using the search terms (Para. 87, lines 3-

11); and

determining from matches derived from the search to determine if the

content item is a program or an advertisement (Fig. 1, el. 124; Para. 88, lines 3-

10). Tomsen meets this limitation in the fact that an advertisement/program has

to be identified for the purpose of accessing commercial opportunities (Para. 112,

lines 4-8) and for receiving information on television programs (Para. 17, lines 7-

9).

Regarding claim 17, Tomsen teaches the reference database further

comprises keywords, one or more keywords being associated with one or more

content items (Fig. 7, el. 406b).

Regarding claim 19, Tomsen teaches the identifying an advertiser further

comprises:

comparing the closed caption data to advertiser keywords (Para. 87, lines

3-11); and

identifying an advertiser from one or more matches derived from the

search (Para. 89, lines 3-10; Fig. 7, el. 406b). Tomsen meets this limitation in

the fact that an advertiser has to be identified for the purpose of accessing

commercial opportunities (Para. 112, lines 4-8; Para. 70, lines 11-13).

Regarding claim 20, Tomsen teaches identifying a program title further

comprises:

identifying which of several programs was broadcast on the channel

identified in the RFI data at the time identified in the RFI data (Para. 16, lines 1-

9); and

identifying a title, i.e. name, associated with the identified program (Para.

83, lines 1-8).

Regarding claim 21, Tomsen teaches the RFI data further comprises

closed caption data associated with the content program that occurred prior to

and including the time at which the RFI was initiated (Para. 84, lines 1-7); and

the identifying an advertiser further comprises:

deriving one or more search terms from the closed caption data (Para. 84,

lines 4-12); and

searching an advertiser information database, i.e. content source, to

identify an advertiser. Tomsen meets this limitation in the fact that an advertiser

has to be identified for the purpose of accessing commercial opportunities (Para.

112, lines 4-8; Para. 70, lines 11-13).

Regarding claim 22, Tomsen teaches a client device, comprising:

a processor (Fig. 3, el. 312);

memory (Fig. 3, el. 306, 310);

at least one channel tuner (Para. 51, lines 1-6);

input means for accepting user input (Fig. 2, el. 212);

a closed caption buffer configured to store a predefined amount of latest

available closed caption data (Fig. 3, el. 306, 310);

a request for information application configured to receive and identify a

request for information input from a user and transmit request for information

data to a server (Para. 72, lines 1-10); and

wherein the request for information data includes a channel identifier that

identifies a channel tuned to by the channel tuner at the time the request for

information was received, a time stamp that identifies a time that the request for

information was received, and closed caption data contained in the closed

caption buffer (Para. 16, lines 1-9).

Regarding claim 23, Tomsen teaches a channel identifier configured to

identify a broadcast channel accessed by the channel tuner (Para. 16, lines 1-9).

Regarding claim 24, Tomsen teaches a time stamp module configured to identify a time at which user input is received (Para. 16, lines 1-9).

Regarding claim 25, Tomsen teaches a closed caption application configured to receive a closed caption signal from a server and display closed caption information with content being shown on a display (Para. 84, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 26, Tomsen teaches the input means further comprises a button that, when actuated by the user, enters the request for information (Para. 84, lines 4-7).

Regarding claim 27, Tomsen teaches the closed caption buffer contains a predefined number of seconds of closed caption data that occurred prior to the request for information (Para. 84, lines 4-7). Examiner equates sending a predetermined number of seconds of closed caption data and sending a current page of closed caption text.

Regarding claim 28, Tomsen teaches the closed caption buffer contains a predefined number of bytes of closed caption data that occurred prior to the request for information (Para. 84, lines 4-7). Examiner equates sending a predetermined number of bytes of closed caption data and sending a current page of closed caption text.

Regarding claim 29, Tomsen teaches the client information further comprises information necessary to sufficiently identify a subscriber associated with the client device so that information may be sent to the subscriber by one or more delivery modes (Para. 76, lines 1-8).

Regarding claim 30, Tomsen teaches messaging means for receiving a system message from the server; and display means for displaying the system message (Para. 96, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 31, Tomsen teaches a broadcast network server, comprising:

electronic program guide data that provides program information and scheduling information for a plurality of content items available on a broadcast network (Para. 83, lines 5-8);

a response module configured to receive a request for information from a network client containing closed caption data associated with a selected content item accessed at the network client at a time when a client user entered a request for information (Para. 16, line1-Para. 17, line 2);

a search program configured to perform a search using search terms derived from the closed caption data to determine a sponsor associated with the selected content item (Para. 87, lines 2-11);

a rules module configured to associate a rule, i.e. supplemental content, with a sponsor associated with the selected content item (Para. 70, lines 1-13); and

wherein the response module is further configured to execute an action specified by the rules module (Para. 70, lines 1-13; Para. 94, line1-Para. 95, line 5).

Regarding claim 32, Tomsen teaches a program information module (Fig. 7, el. 406a-d);

an advertisement information module (Fig. 1, el. 118; Para. 46, lines 4-11); and wherein:

the response module is further configured to determine whether the request for information was entered during a program or during an advertisement; Tomsen meets this limitation in the fact that an advertisement/program has to be identified for the purpose of accessing commercial opportunities (Para. 112, lines 4-8) and for receiving information on television programs (Para. 17, lines 7-9); and

the search module is further configured to search the program information module if the request for information was entered during a program (Para. 87, lines 2-11); and

to search the advertiser information module if the request for information was entered during an advertisement (Para. 87, lines 2-11).

Regarding claim 35, Tomsen teaches a keywords module (Fig. 7, el. 406a-d); and

Wherein the search module is further configured to search the keywords module with the search terms derived from the closed caption data (Para. 87, lines 3-11); and

the response module is further configured to determine whether the request for information was entered during a program or during an advertisement from search results. Tomsen meets this limitation in the fact that an advertisement/program has to be identified for the purpose of accessing commercial opportunities (Para. 112, lines 4-8) and for receiving information on television programs (Para. 17, lines 7-9.

Regarding claim 36, Tomsen teaches the action further comprises one or more actions selected from the following list of actions: system message; e-mail message; post mailing (Para. 96, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 37, Tomsen teaches a client information module, i.e. user profile database, that contains information about how to contact a subscriber associated with the network client (Fig. 7, el. 704); and

wherein the action further comprises transmitting client information related to the network client from which the request for information was received to the sponsor (Para. 70, lines 1-13).

Regarding claim 38, Tomsen teaches a program information module that stores information available for content items available on the broadcast network (Fig. 7, el. 406a-d);

wherein the action further comprises sending information available for the selected content item to the network client (Para. 94, line 1-Para. 95, line 5).

Regarding claim 39, Tomsen teaches one or more computer-readable media (Fig. 3, el. 306, 310) including computer- executable instructions that, when executed on a computer, perform the following steps (Para. 56, lines 1-5; Para. 59, lines 1-7):

recognizing a user input as a user request to receive information about a content item that the user is viewing on a broadcast network channel (Para. 72, lines 1-10);

transmitting closed caption data associated with the content item to a network server, the closed caption data contemporarily corresponding to the user input (Para. 16, lines 1-9); and

wherein the closed caption data includes sufficient data from which a

context of the content item at a time of the user input can be determined (Para.

16, lines 1-9).

Regarding claim 40, Tomsen teaches receiving a response to the request

for information (Para. 99, lines 6-8); and

wherein the response includes information about the context of the

content item at the time of the user input (Para. 85, lines 5-16).

Regarding claim 41, Tomsen teaches transmitting a time at which the user

input was entered (Para. 16, lines 1-9); and

transmitting a channel that was being viewed at the time the user input

was entered (Para. 16, lines 1-9).

Regarding claim 42, Tomsen teaches one or more computer-readable

media including computer- executable instructions that, when executed on a

computer (Fig. 7, el. 704, 406a-d), perform the following steps:

receiving request for information data from a client connected to a

broadcast network (Para. 87, lines 3-5);

the request for information data including closed caption data that is

associated with a content item viewed at the client at the time a request for

information was input by a user (Para. 16, lines 1-9);

analyzing the closed caption data to determine if the request for

information was input during a program or during an advertisement; Tomsen

meets this limitation in the fact that an advertisement/program has to be identified

for the purpose of accessing commercial opportunities (Para. 112, lines 4-8) and

for receiving information on television programs (Para. 17, lines 7-9);

and

to determine a sponsor associated with the program or advertisement

(Para. 70, lines 1-13);

determining an action to take depending on the sponsor determination, i.e.

completing a transaction or returning search results (Para. 70, lines 1-13); and

performing the action (Para. 70, lines 1-13; Para. 94, line1-Para. 95, line

5).

Regarding claim 43, Tomsen teaches performing an action further

comprises sending user-identifying information to the sponsor, i.e. producer, that

the sponsor can use to send information to the user (Fig. 7, el. 602, 704, 406c).

Regarding claim 44, Tomsen teaches performing an action further

comprises sending information related to the sponsor to the user (Para. 70, lines

1-13).

Regarding claim 45, Tomsen teaches performing an action further comprises sending a system message, i.e. search results, to the user (Para. 96, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 48, Tomsen teaches analyzing the closed caption data to determine if the request for information was input during a program or during an advertisement further comprises:

searching a plurality of keywords using search terms derived from the closed caption data (Fig. 7, el. 406b; Para. 84, lines 1-12); and

determining if the request for information was input during a program or during an advertisement from matches generated by the search (Fig. 1, el. 124; Para. 88, lines 3-10). Tomsen meets this limitation in the fact that an advertisement/program has to be identified for the purpose of accessing commercial opportunities (Para. 112, lines 4-8) and for receiving information on television programs (Para. 17, lines 7-9).

Regarding claim 49, Tomsen teaches analyzing the closed caption data to determine if the request for information was input during a program or during an advertisement further comprises:

searching text databases corresponding to a plurality of content items using search terms derived from the closed caption data (Para. 84, lines 7-12; Para. 87, lines 6-11); and

determining if the request for information was input during a program or

during an advertisement from matches generated by the search (Para. 88, lines

3-10). Tomsen meets this limitation in the fact that an advertisement/program

has to be identified for the purpose of accessing commercial opportunities (Para.

112, lines 4-8) and for receiving information on television programs (Para. 17,

lines 7-9).

Regarding claim 50, Tomsen teaches the sponsor further comprises a

program producer or an advertiser (Fig. 7, el. 406a-d; Para. 112, lines 4-8).

Regarding claim 51, Tomsen teaches receiving request for information

data from a client connected to a broadcast network (Para. 87, lines 3-5);

the request for information data including a time stamp that is associated

with a content item viewed at the client at the time a request for information was

input by a user (Para. 16, lines 1-9);

comparing the time stamp to content time code information, i.e. indexed

according to time, (Para. 81, lines 4-6) to determine if the request for information

was input during a program or during an advertisement (Para. 88, lines 6-11);

Tomsen meets this limitation in the fact that an advertisement/program has to be

identified for the purpose of accessing commercial opportunities (Para. 112, lines

4-8) and for receiving information on television programs (Para. 17, lines 7-9);

and to determine a sponsor associated with the program or advertisement

(Fig. 7, el. 406a-d);

determining an action to take depending on the sponsor determination

(Para. 70, lines 1-13); and

performing the action (Para. 70, lines 1-13; Para. 94, line1-Para. 95, line

5).

Regarding claim 52, claim is analyzed with respect to claim 43.

Regarding claim 53, claim is analyzed with respect to claim 44.

Regarding claim 54, claim is analyzed with respect to claim 45.

Regarding claim 57, claim is analyzed with respect to claim 48.

Regarding claim 58, claim is analyzed with respect to claim 49.

Regarding claim 59, claim is analyzed with respect to claim 50.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tomsen.

Regarding claim 4, Tomsen teaches all elements of claims 1, 2, and 3.

Tomsen does not clearly teach the number seconds of closed caption data further comprises ten seconds or less.

Office Notice is taken that it is well-known to have the amount of closed caption data to be ten seconds or less. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tomsen's amount of closed caption data to be sent to be in the amount of ten seconds or less so that bandwidth can be preserved for other uses.

3.   Claims 18, 33, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tomsen in view of Corey (US 5,703,655).

Regarding claim 18, Tomsen teaches all elements of claims 12 and 16.

Tomsen does not clearly teach the reference database further comprises scripts of content items that can be compared with the search terms.

Corey teaches the reference database further comprises scripts, i.e. index text record, of content items that can be compared with the search terms (Col. 2, lines 20-24).

Therefore, it would have obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tomsen's reference database to include

scripts of content items to compare with the search terms so that the desired content can be located and retrieved.

Regarding claim 33, Tomsen teaches all elements of claims 31 and 32.

Tomsen does not clearly teach the program information module contains at least a portion of a script of one or more content items available on the broadcast network.

Corey teaches the program information module contains at least a portion of a script, i.e. index text record, of one or more content items available on the broadcast network (Col. 2, lines 20-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tomsen's program information module to have at least a portion of a script of one or more content items available on the broadcast network so that the desired content can be located and retrieved.

Regarding claim 34, Tomsen teaches all elements of claims 31 and 32.

Tomsen does not clearly teach the advertiser information module contains at least of portion of a script of one or more advertisements during broadcasts available on the broadcast network.

Corey teaches the advertiser information module contains at least a

portion of a script of one or more advertisements during broadcasts available on

the broadcast network (Col. 2, lines 20-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to modify Tomsen's advertiser information

module to have at least a portion of a script of one or more advertisements

during broadcasts available on the broadcast network so that the desired content

can be located and retrieved.

4.   Claims 46 and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Tomsen in view of Taylor (US 6,710,812).

Regarding claim 46, Tomsen teaches all elements of claim 42.

Tomsen does not clearly teach performing an action further comprises

sending an e-mail message to the user.

Taylor teaches performing an action further comprises sending an e-mail

message to the user (Col. 9, lines 15-17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to modify Tomsen to send an e-mail to the user

so as to provide another method to receive supplemental information for a

particular advertisement or television program.

Regarding claim 55, claim is analyzed with respect to claim 46.

5.   Claims 47 and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Tomsen in view of Kay (US 7,110,714).

Regarding claim 47, Tomsen teaches all elements of claim 42.

Tomsen does not clearly teach the performing an action further comprises

sending information via post to the user.

Kay teaches the performing an action further comprises sending

information via post, i.e. shipment, to the user (Col. 5, line 65-Col. 6, line 1).

Regarding claim 56, claim is analyzed with respect to claim 47.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Jeremy Duffield whose telephone number is (571) 270-

1643. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Thurs. 7:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M.

EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Hai Tran can be reached on (571) 272-7305. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JSD
September 25, 2007

HAI TRAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER